

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT

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2. University of Moscow

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Reports on the organization and curricula at the School of Cinematography in Noginsk (Attachment 1) and on the University of Moscow (Attachment 2)

Attachment 2 includes a

sketch of the organization of Moscow University.

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1. The School of Cinematography in Noginsk (N 55-50, E 38-28), Moskovskaya oblast, was subordinate to the Ministry of Cinematography and Culture. It occupied a small attic in a building housing the Rodina cinema. Both males and females who had finished seven years of schooling were eligible for admission; there was no age limit, and politics and religion had no bearing on eligibility. No documents were required. During the period covered by report, the school had some 250 students, who were divided into ten groups, with about 25 to 30 persons in each group.

Organization

2. The school was headed by a director, a Komsomol secretary, and an assistant director and chief of studies. The director, Khmelnov (fnu) was a CP member and an engineer by profession; the assistant director was [REDACTED] Anna (lnu), who was a capable, intelligent individual. The school was divided into the following four sections: The projection and appliance section, the electrotechnic and amplifier section, the combustion engines section, and the mathematics and work organization section.
3. Tuition was free, and each student received a monthly stipend of 200 rubles, which covered cost of meals and laundry. Lodging, books, and other school supplies were provided. Komsomol members paid their own dues and were

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accorded no special privileges. The course for operators of 35 mm cameras lasted one year, and that for operators of 15 mm cameras, six months. Classes were generally held from 0800 to 1400 hours and from 1600 to 2000 hours. Daily class attendance was required, and absences were excused only for valid reasons. Monthly and final examinations were given; a course could be repeated once and a student who failed two monthly examinations was suspended. The grades ranged from one to five: grades one and two were non-passing; three, satisfactory, four good, and five, very good. Students who successfully completed their studies were accorded the title of second-class operators, whereafter they obtained their practical training by serving as assistant operators in motion picture theatres. Only after several years of practical experience and another one-year course of study could they become first-class operators. Inasmuch as the courses were intensive, no provision was made for summer vacations. Special leave was granted for valid reasons, such as illness in the family, and permission to go to rest homes was granted for medical reasons only.

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UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW

General

1. The Moscow State University (Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet) imeni Lomonosova was located in the Leninsky district of Moscow. See [redacted] sketch of layout of campus on page 8. This university was subordinate to the Ministry of Higher Education. Although this was a state university its student body was international and included many foreigners such as Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Libanians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Koreans. [redacted] from eight to ten percent of the approximately 12,000 students were foreigners. As classes were in the Russian language, the foreigners were given preliminary courses in that language. An equal percentage of male and female students attended the university. For a list of the various schools in the university, each of which gave a five year course, see organizational chart of the university on page 9.

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Entrance Requirements

2. The entrance requirements stated that a prospective student must:

- Present a tenth grade graduation certificate with photograph attached.
- Take a competitive examination on tenth grade material. (approximately ten students applied for each vacancy available in the university.)
- Be a Komsomol member. [redacted]
- Not be more than 35 years old.
- Write by hand a letter of application.
- Present a residence certificate issued by a housing chief or a collective official.
- Present a complete biography, with list of residences, work and educational record, nationality at birth, citizenship and political affiliation.

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Living Quarters and Student Expenses

3. All students attended the university free of charge. Some boarded at the university and others were day students. The number of rooms for living quarters was not adequate, and preference was given to foreign students and those who claimed to have no relatives or housing in Moscow. Request for university living quarters had to be made at the time of application to the university. Day students fell into two groups: Those who lived with relatives in Moscow and had the same class schedule as the boarding students, and those who had to work part time to support themselves or because they had dependents. Special class hours were scheduled for these students. The university was lenient in grading examinations for these working students. The rooms in the university dormitories were single 3 x 4 meter rooms with bed, closet, night table, desk, chair and a small entrance hall. Bathroom facilities were shared by two adjoining rooms. A student paid 15 rubles a month for a room including, light, water, and cleaning service.

Food, Allowances, Medical Care

4. All students could use the university restaurant facilities, but it was not compulsory to eat on campus. Students paid for their own food and a meal cost from 3.50 to 5 rubles. Recreation and sports activities were free. Students bought and took care of their own clothing. Textbooks and other study material were free. Foreigners received 500 rubles a month regardless of whether they maintained a high average in their grades or not. Soviet students received 200 rubles a month and this amount was gradually increased each year until in the fifth year a student received 500 rubles a month. In order to continue to receive this stipend the Soviet students had to maintain an average grade of (4-good). Komsomol dues were

in proportion to a student's allowance. There were no special rights or advantages in being a Komsomol member, because all the students were members. Students had free medical care and were sent to rest homes or sanitariums if necessary.

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Correspondence Courses

5. The university gave correspondence courses. Some students came to the university only at examination time but even if there were correspondence courses the students would have to attend the university for some courses and lab work.

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Schools in the University

6. The following schools at the university offered a five year course:

Biology	Chemistry
Geology	Physics
Geography	Mathematics
History	Mechanical physics
Philosophy	Political Economy
Philology	Law

The school year was divided into two semesters, winter and spring with an examination at the end of each semester. The first semester began in September and ended in February. The second began in March and ended at the end of May for the schools of science and the first of July for the other schools.

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School of Biology Courses

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First Year

During the first year the following subjects were studied: invertebrate zoology, plant anatomy, human anatomy, anthropology, introduction to biology (first volume), organic chemistry and Marxism-Leninism (spring term). Students presented a thesis on a subject of their own choice in June. This work, which was based on the material covered in the course during theyear, usually included two themes, one on zoology and one on botany. Students orally defended their theses before the class and professors.

Second Year

8. The following subjects were studied in the second year: vertebrate zoology, lower plant life, microbiology, organic chemistry, analytic chemistry, physics, botany of higher plant life, and Marxism-Leninism (continuation of first year's course). A thesis was presented in June as in the first year.

Third Year

9. During the third year the following subjects were studied: plant physiology, animal physiology, geology, Darwinism, biochemistry, histology, embryology, and political economics of capitalism. The students presented and defended a thesis in June. They also made preparations for the fourth year's work.

Fourth Year

10. The following subjects were studied during the fourth year: genetics (Pavlov theory of central nervous system), political economics of socialism and dialectical materialism, ichthyology (general) hydrobiology, and alimentation of fish. The month of June was devoted to the preparation and organization of the work to be developed during the fifth year when the final thesis was to be presented.

Fifth Year

11. During the fifth year the following subjects were studied: historical materialism, specialized ichthyology, specialized hydrobiology, zoogeography and ecology of fish, economic psychology and pedagogy (students did practice teaching for this course in a high school. They taught three biology classes to ninth and tenth grade students and then judged the extent to which the material had been assimilated by the class.) A thesis was presented in June or July. Until 1955, students took an exam in their major and a political examination but after that year the political examination only was given.

Daily Schedule and Vacation Periods

12. Classes began at 1000 hours and lasted until 1600 hours. Each class was 50 minutes long with a 10 minute rest period between classes. Lunch hour was from 1300 hours until 1400 hours. Komsomol meetings were ordinarily held at 2000 or later at night. Dances and sports events were held regularly [redacted] In February there was a 12 to 15 day vacation. At the end of the first two years, summer vacations were in July and August. At the end of the third and fourth

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years, vacations were in August and September. At the end of the fifth year vacations were in July and August. The dean's office could grant leaves in case of necessity.

All students had the right to go to rest homes in the summer but only a certain number of vacancies were available for university students.

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Laboratory Work for School of Biology Courses

13. [redacted] the ratio of class or theoretical study over laboratory or practical work was about five to one. [redacted]

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[redacted] for each year as follows:

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First Year

Study of animals in plaster, stucco, slides, and microscopic study of animal dissections. Lab periods in zoology were held once or twice a week. Students made a microscopic study of plant structure. Lab work in human anatomy consisted of studying slides, and actual human organs.

Second Year

14. Students made an anatomical study of dissected animals and animals in formalin. Lab work in microbiology consisted of preparing serums for the development of certain microbes and microscopic examinations. Lab work in analytic chemistry consisted of the discovery of the presence of a certain element in a solution, and evaluation of its chemical properties. Lab work in physics consisted of experiments with electricity, making circuits, resistors, and studying tension and power, etc.

Third Year

15. In animal physiology students made chemical analyses of blood, urine and saliva. Students studied plant alimentation and respiration and determined the amount of chlorophyll present in plants in the sun and in the shade. In geology, students studied fossils and the structure of the principal minerals. In histology, students made a microscopic study of both human and animal cells and tissues. In embryology students made a microscopic study of animal germs and their properties.

Fourth Year

16. Students studied the nervous systems of frogs and dogs. They applied the Pavlov theory on dogs in order to study their instinctive nervous reactions.

Fifth Year

17. Students studied the anatomy of various species of fish in formalin and made a microscopic study of fish nourishment.

Examinations

18. Examinations took place in June in Chanikovo (sic) for the first year students, in Zvenigorod (N 55-42, E 36-51) for the second year students, in Astrakhan (N 46-21, E 48-03) for the third year students, and in Ryazan (N 54-40, E 39-45) for the fourth year students. Final study sessions in Chanikovo (sic) during the month of June took place in a camp set up in this town. These final sessions for the third year students consisted mainly in gathering elements to be studied and developed during the fourth year. The fourth year students gathered material to be developed during the fifth year for the presentation of the final thesis. Examinations were all oral and took place at the end of each of the two yearly school semesters and counted equally for the final grade. The numerical grading system was as follows:

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(1) very poor, (2) poor, (3) passing, (4) good, (5) very good or excellent. A student had to pass all subjects before he could pass on to the next year.

Diplom

19. On graduation, the student was awarded a diploma signed by the dean of the school and another person [redacted]. The diploma was affixed with the seal of the Ministry of Higher Education. In order to make a title permanent, it was necessary to exercise one's profession for three years.

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[redacted] The diploma [redacted] indicated that its holder was qualified to work in a biology laboratory as a scientific associate in the branches of zoology or botany depending upon what the individual had specialized in. These individuals were also qualified to work as natural science teachers in secondary schools.

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Military Instruction

20. [redacted] some classes on military subjects during the second and third year [redacted] had to do with first aid instruction.

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Political Instruction

21. Courses in political subjects were studied each year and the examinations in these courses were the most difficult to pass. The political instruction consisted of the following subjects:

- A. First year: Marxism-Leninism.
- B. Second year: Marxism-Leninism.
- C. Third year: Political economics of capitalism.
- D. Fourth year: Political economics of socialism and dialectical materialism.
- E. Fifth year: Historical materialism.

The professors of political instruction were graduates of the School of Political Economics and Party members. Their instructions came directly from Party Headquarters. In addition to instruction, Komsomol meetings were held to decide questions of discipline and organization. See organizational chart of Komsomol on page 10.

[redacted] those who

received outstanding grades had their diploma stamped with a gold seal of the Soviet Union.

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Names of Faculty Members

22. [redacted] names of the following faculty members:

- A. Petrovskiy (fmu). President of the University, Academy member and Doctor of Mathematical Sciences.
- B. Iznev (fmu). Dean of School of Biology and Doctor of Biological Sciences.
- C. Georgiy Vasilievich Mikolskiy. Head of Professorial staff, Doctor of Biological Sciences, one of the best ichthyologists in the world and associate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.
- D. Levedev (fmu). Instructor of biological sciences.
- E. Valentina Demianovna Spenovskaya. Wife of Levedev. She was an instructor in ichthyology on the subject of alimentation of fishes.

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Legend to [redacted] Sketch of Layout of University of Moscow

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1. Main Building which contained:

- A. Ten-story section - Professors' living quarters
- B. Seven-story section - Students' living quarters
- C. 26-story section - Students' living quarters
- D. 36-story building - Faculties were located here.
- E. Courtyard separated from the street by an iron fence and entrance doors.

2. Botanical garden.

3. School of Physics. This four or five-story high structure measured 100 x 15 meters.

4. School of Chemistry. Similar to the School of Physics building.

5. School of Biology. This three-story high structure measured approximately 150 x 20 meters.

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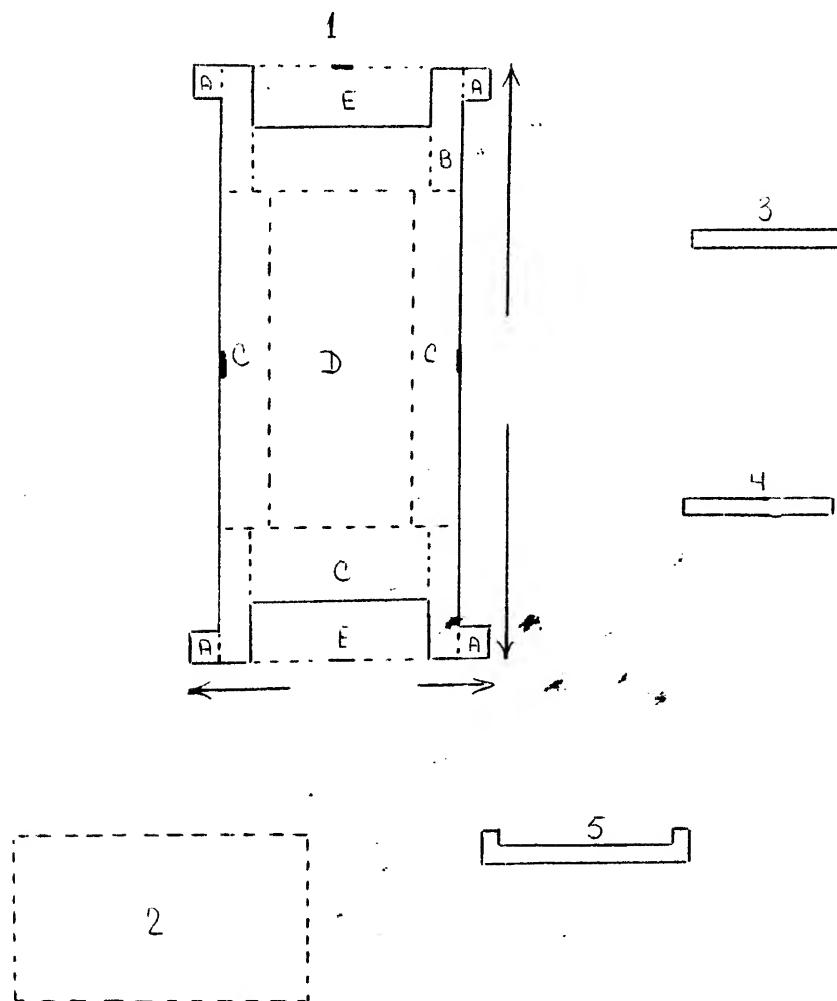
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Sketch of Layout of University of Moscow

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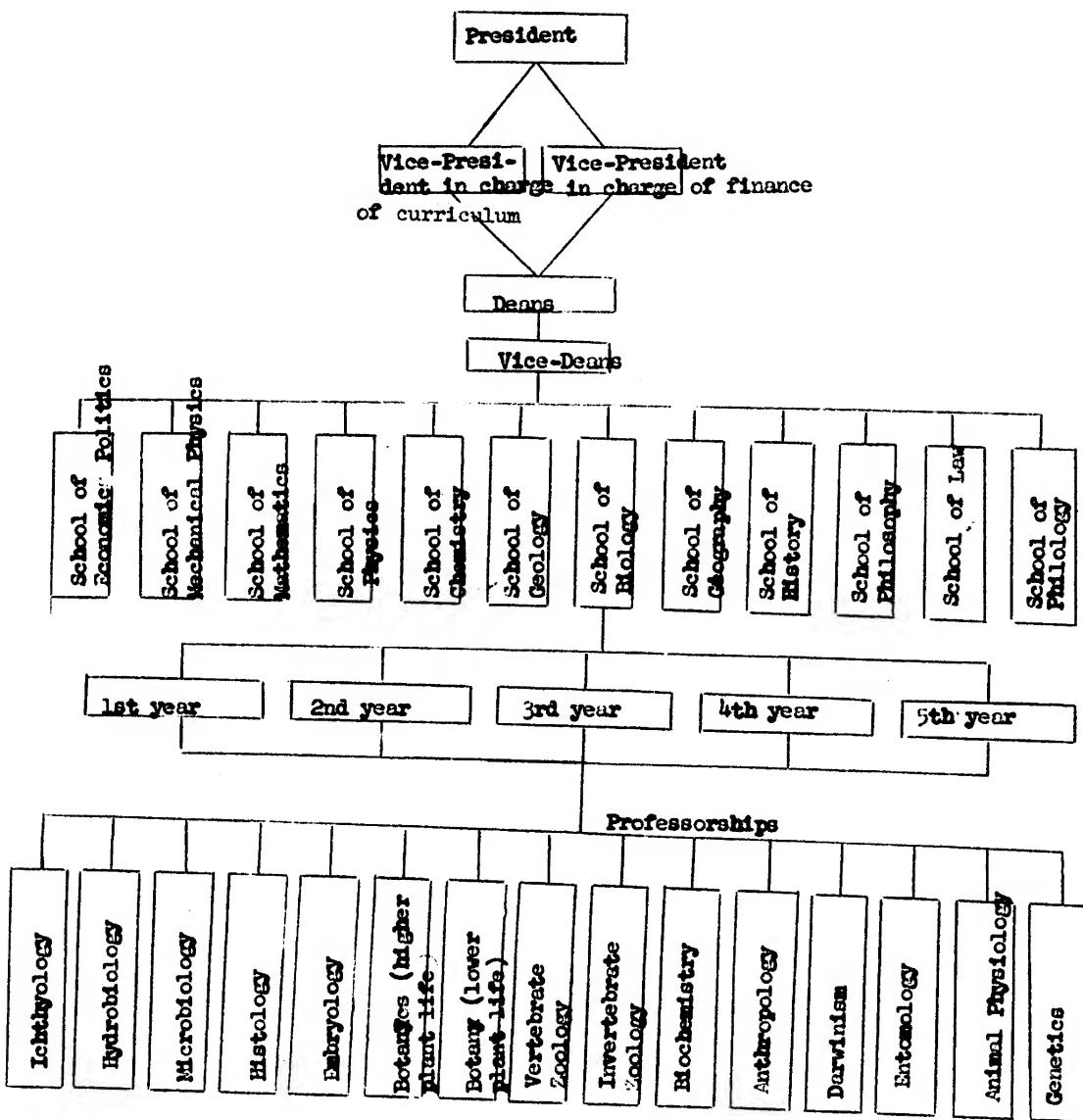
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Organizational Chart of University of Moscow

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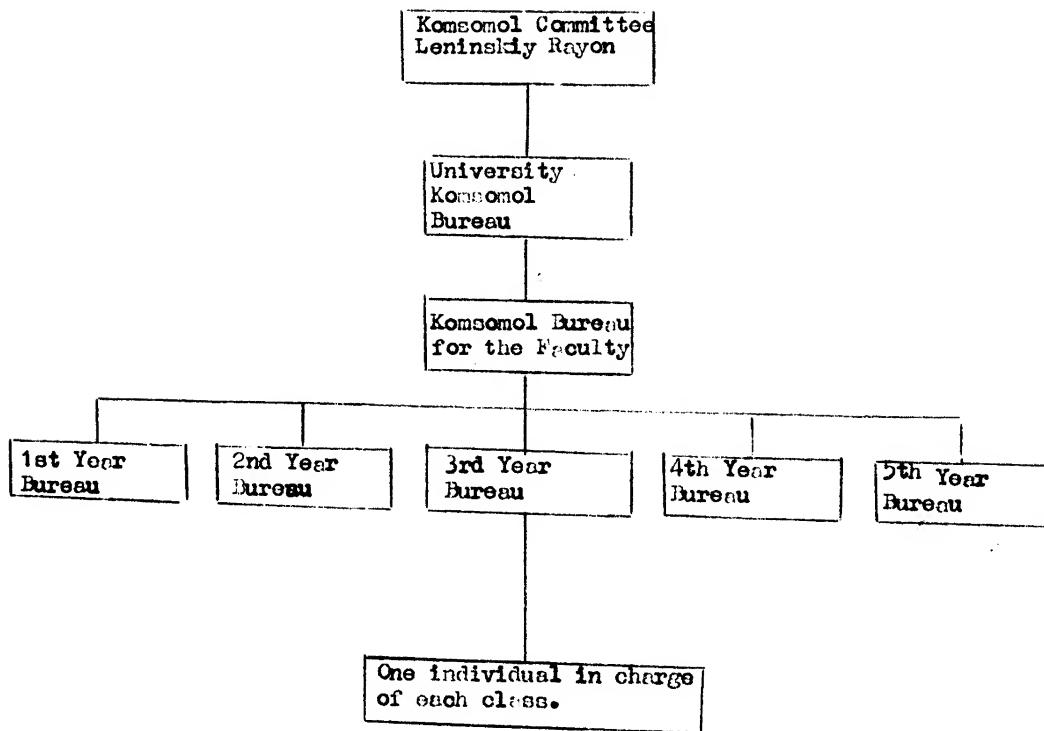
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Organizational Chart for
Komsomol in University
of Moscow.



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